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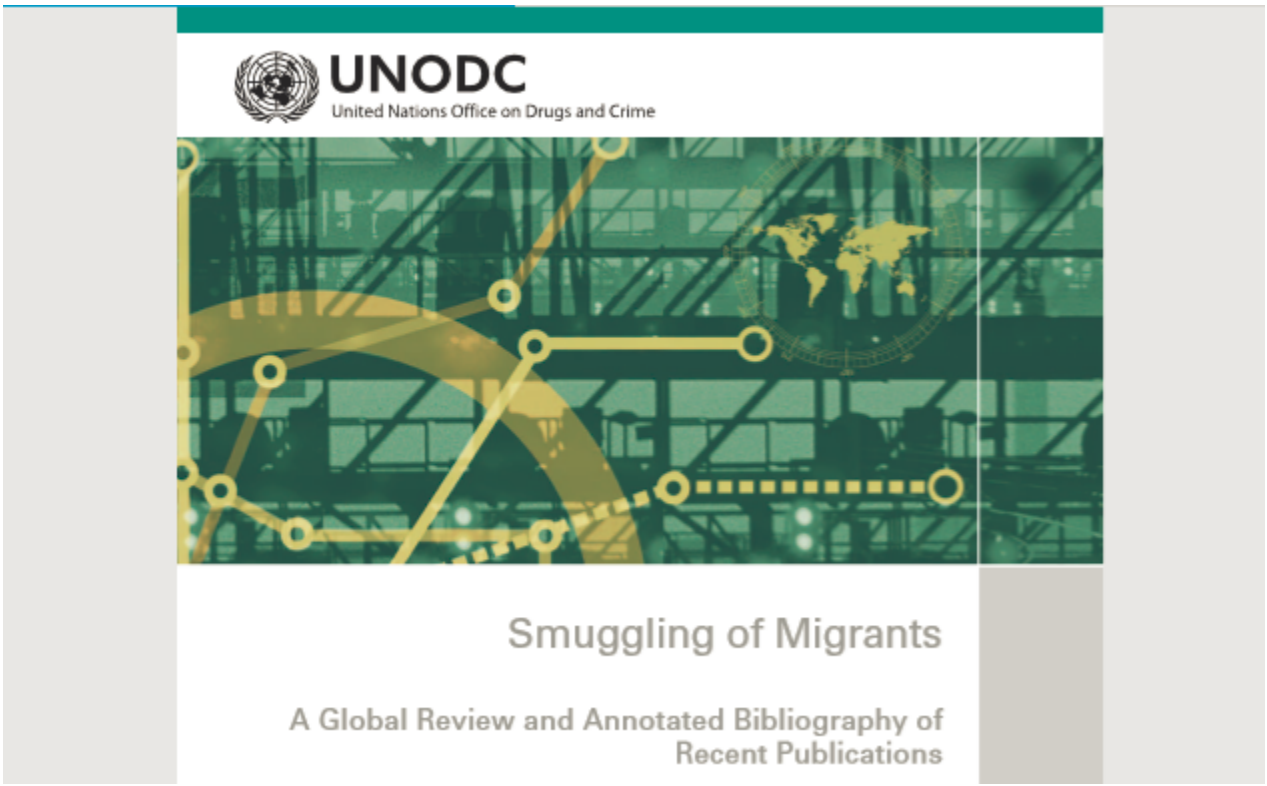
OCTOBER 25, 2020 BY RONNIE

Canada’s Bills/Treaties Undermine Hague Convention On Child Abduction


UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Smuggling of Migrants
A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications

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Statement on 40th anniversary of Hague Convention on child abduction

From: Global Affairs Canada

Statement

October 25, 2020 - Ottawa, Ontario - Global Affairs Canada

The Honourable François-Philippe Champagne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today issued the following statement:

"Today, we mark the 40th anniversary of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Today is the 40th anniversary of the Hague Convention on Child Abduction. This is to focus on the civil side (such as custody issues). While this seems impressive, Canada has done much domestically and internationally to undermine and weaken the principles. Even the UN has studied the connection between illegal border crossings and smuggling, trafficking and child exploitation. Quite simply, without real borders, the Hague Convention is meaningless.

1. Trafficking, Smuggling, Child Exploitation

For the previous work in the TSCE series. This is the 40th anniversary of the Hague Convention of Child Abduction. However, Governments ensure that it will continue. Also, take a look at open borders movement, the abortion and organs industry, and the NGOs who are supporting it. This is information that won't be found in the mainstream or alternative media.

2. Important Links

CLICK HERE, for the Hague Convention treaty itself.
Hague Convention Civil Treaty
CLICK HERE, for Canada's announcement on 40 year anniversary.

CLICK HERE, for Agenda 21, full treaty.
CLICK HERE, for Gov't info on Safe 3rd Country Agreement.
CLICK HERE, for text of Safe 3rd Country Agreement.
CLICK HERE, for the many exemptions in S3CA.

CLICK HERE, for FIPA agreement Canada/China.
CLICK HERE, for previous review on FIPA.
CLICK HERE, for CD18.5, sanctuary for illegals in Toronto.
CLICK HERE, for Toronto EC5.5, human and sex trafficking resolution.
CLICK HERE, for Canadian Labour Congress on sanctuary cities.

CLICK HERE, for CANZUK International website.
CLICK HERE, for proposed expansion of CANZUK zone.
CLICK HERE, for review of new USMCA (NAFTA 2.0)
CLICK HERE, for link to official Agenda 2030 text.
CLICK HERE, for review of UNSDA Agenda 2030.
Text Of Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
CLICK HERE, for text of New York Declaration.
new.york.declaration.2016

CLICK HERE, for Bill C-6, citizenship for terrorists.
CLICK HERE, for Bill C-32, lowering age of consent for anal.
CLICK HERE, for Bill C-75, reduced criminal penalties.
CLICK HERE, for 2nd review of Bill C-75 (child offences).
CLICK HERE, for asking if Gov't actually supports trafficking.

UN Global Migration Compact (Full Text)

OTHER SOURCES:
CLICK HERE, for UN Review On Smuggling Migrants.
CLICK HERE, for UN Convention On Transnational Crime.
http://archive.is/q0XqK
CLICK HERE, for UN Protocol Against Human Trafficking.
http://archive.is/cjnJt
CLICK HERE, for UN Opt. Protocol On Rights Of The Child.
http://archive.is/onmrr

CLICK HERE, for UN Global Initiative To Fight Trafficking.

http://archive.is/Fjuv6

CLICK HERE, for UN Protocol To Prevent/Punish Trafficking.

CLICK HERE, for UN Rights Of The Child, Sale, Prostitution, Porn.

http://archive.is/onmrr

CLICK HERE, for Eliminate Worst Forms Of Child Labour.

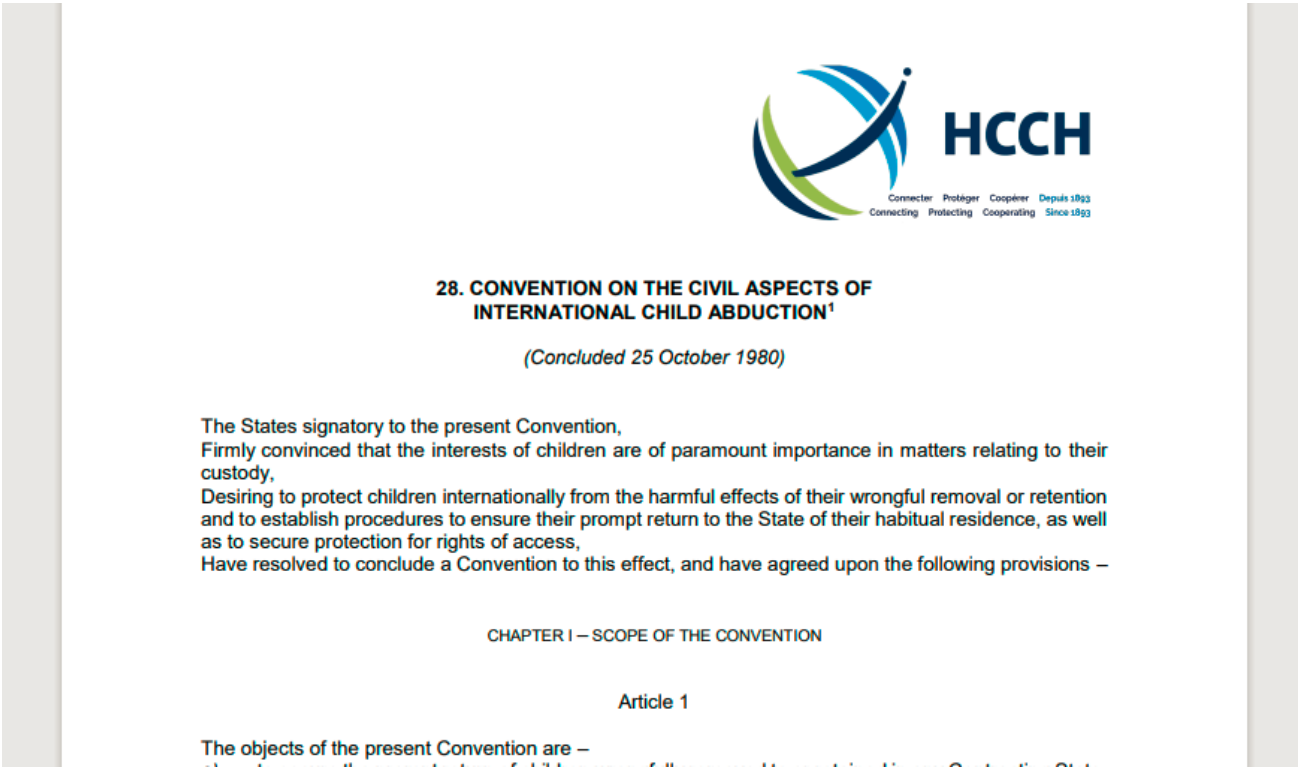
http://archive.is/OZQM

CLICK HERE, for the Rome Statute, Int'l Criminal Court.

CLICK HERE, for Canada's antitrafficking strategy, 2019-24.

http://archive.is/15ov0

3. Quotes From Hague Convention (Civil) Treaty



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28. CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION[1]

(Concluded 25 October 1980)

The States signatory to the present Convention,
Firmly convinced that the interests of children are of paramount importance in matters relating to their custody,
Desiring to protect children internationally from the harmful effects of their wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the State of their habitual residence, as well as to secure protection for rights of access,
Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have agreed upon the following provisions –

CHAPTER I – SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION

Article 1

The objects of the present Convention are –

Article 3

The ***removal or the retention of a child is to be considered wrongful*** where –

a) it is in breach of rights of custody attributed to a person, an institution or any other body, either jointly or alone, under the law of the State in which the child was habitually resident immediately before the removal or retention; and

b) at the time of removal or retention those rights were actually exercised, either jointly or

alone, or
would have been so exercised but for the removal or retention.

Article 4
The Convention shall apply to ***any child who was habitually resident in a Contracting State*** immediately before any breach of custody or access rights. The Convention shall cease to apply ***when the child attains the age of 16 years***.

Article 5
For the purposes of this Convention –
a) "rights of custody" shall include rights relating to the care of the person of the child and, in particular, the right to determine the child's place of residence;
b) "rights of access" shall include the right to take a child for a limited period of time to a place other than the child's habitual residence.

Article 8
Any person, institution or other body ***claiming that a child has been removed or retained in breach of custody rights may apply either to the Central Authority of the child's habitual residence or to the Central Authority of any other Contracting State for assistance in securing the return of the child.***
The application shall contain –
a) information concerning the identity of the applicant, of the child and of the person alleged to have removed or retained the child;
b) where available, the date of birth of the child;
c) the grounds on which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based;
d) all available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be.
.
The application may be accompanied or supplemented by –
e) an authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement;
f) a certificate or an affidavit emanating from a Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State;
g) any other relevant document.

Article 13
Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the ***judicial or administrative authority of the requested State is not bound to order the return of the child if the person***, institution or other body which opposes its return establishes that –
a) the person, institution or other body having the care of the person of the child was not actually exercising the custody rights at the time of removal or retention, or had ***consented to or subsequently acquiesced in the removal or retention***; or
b) there is ***a grave risk that his or her return would expose the child to physical or psychological harm*** or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation.
.
The judicial or administrative authority may also refuse to order the return of the child if it finds that the
child objects to being returned and has attained an age and degree of maturity at which it is appropriate
to take account of its views.
.
In considering the circumstances referred to in this Article, the judicial and administrative authorities shall
take into account the information relating to the social background of the child provided by the Central
Authority or other competent authority of the child's habitual residence.

Article 17
The ***sole fact that a decision*** relating to custody has been given in or is entitled to recognition in the requested State shall not be a ground for refusing to return a child under this Convention, but the judicial or administrative authorities of the requested State ***may take account of the reasons for that decision*** in applying this Convention.

In short, this is an international agreement to enforce child custody orders, or family disputes. Note: the children don't have to be return if administrators determine there is some danger. Unfortunately, this seems entirely subjective.

4. Announcement From Global Affairs Canada

Quick facts

- The Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction is an international treaty that was signed in The Hague, Netherlands, on October 25, 1980. It establishes procedures for the return of abducted children to the country where they usually reside and secures protection of custody and access rights under the laws of its contracting states.
- Canada was the second country to ratify the convention, in 1983, and it is now applied in over 100 contracting states. Since the convention came into effect, hundreds of children have been safely returned to Canada thanks to its mechanisms.
- Canadians can visit International child abduction: A guidebook for left-behind parents online for more information on the tools available to them.

Associated links

- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
- International child abduction: A guidebook for left-behind parents

Statement

October 25, 2020 – Ottawa, Ontario – Global Affairs Canada

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The Honourable François-Philippe Champagne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today issued the following statement:

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"Today, we mark the 40th anniversary of the Convention on ***the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.***

"Every year, in Canada and abroad, thousands of children are wrongfully taken a***cross international borders by a parent or guardian in violation of rights of custody***. This has devastating effects on families, and it is the children who suffer the most. Children must be at the heart of family justice, and mechanisms like the Hague Convention on child abduction are essential in order to assist them in these terrible situations.

.

"Canada, along with 100 contracting states, continues to support this ***global effort to protect children from wrongful removal or retention and return them to their country of residence***. We continue to call on the global community to join us and to ratify this important convention.

.

"We are committed to working with our international partners to continue to protect children and to reinforce the operation of the convention."

While this all sounds fine, it should be noted that Canada has done a lot, both domestically, and with international treaties to weaken and undermine the spirit of this agreement.

What other treaties or bills do this?

5. Canada's Bills/Treaties Since 1980

Here are some of the major developments in Canada in the last few decades. All of these either weaken the borders and/or reduce the criminal penalties involved.

- UN Agenda 21 (1992)
- Canada/US Safe 3rd Country Agreement (2002)
- FIPA (2012)
- Sanctuary cities (First in 2013)
- CANZUK: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, UK (2015)
- UN Agenda 2030 (2015)
- New York Declaration (2016)
- Bill C-6 citizenship for terrorists (2016)
- Bill C-32/C-75 (2018)
- UN Global Migration Compact (2018)
- USMCA, NAFTA 2.0 (2020)

It doesn't matter who's in power. They're all globalists.

6. Canada/US Safe 3rd Country Agreement

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Canada-U.S. Safe Third Country Agreement

Safe Third Country Agreement remains in effect

We're appealing the Federal Court of Canada's decision on the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA).

The STCA continues to be in effect. Individuals entering Canada at a land port of entry continue to be ineligible to make a refugee claim, and will be returned to the U.S. unless they meet one of the relevant exceptions under the STCA.

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Final Text of the Safe Third Country Agreement

This is the text of the Agreement that was signed by officials of Canada and the United States on December 5, 2002, as part of the Smart Border Action Plan. The Agreement allows both countries to more effectively manage the flow of refugee claimants.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and

CONVINCED, in ***keeping with advice from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its Executive Committee***, that agreements among states may enhance the international protection of refugees by promoting the orderly handling of asylum applications by the responsible party and the principle of burden-sharing;

ARTICLE 8

(1) The Parties shall develop standard operating procedures to assist with the implementation of this Agreement. These procedures shall include provisions for notification, to the country of last presence, in advance of the return of any refugee status claimant pursuant to this Agreement.
(2) These procedures shall include mechanisms for resolving differences respecting the interpretation and implementation of the terms of this Agreement. Issues which cannot be resolved through these mechanisms shall be settled through diplomatic channels.
(3) The Parties agree to review this Agreement and its implementation. ***The first review shall take place not later than 12 months from the date of entry*** into force and shall be jointly conducted by representatives of each Party. ***The Parties shall invite the UNHCR to participate in this review. The Parties shall cooperate with UNHCR in the monitoring of this Agreement and seek input from non-governmental organizations.***

Source is here. Serious question: why have Canada and the United States signed an agreement that quite clearly gives the UN a seat at the table?

The treaty was pretty ineffective anyway, given that people could still get into the country as long as they ***BYPASSED*** legal border ports. Now, thanks to the Federal Court, the agreement is effectively dead.

Of course, the tens of thousands entering Canada illegally in recent years pales in comparison to the hordes of ***LEGAL*** migrants entering under various programs.

7. FIPA Between Canada And China

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Home ➔ Global Affairs Canada ➔ Trade ➔ Trade and investment agreements ➔ China
➔ Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China

Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments

The Government of Canada and the Government of the People's Republic of China (the "Contracting Parties"),

Recognizing the need to promote investment based on the principles of sustainable development;

Desiring to intensify the economic cooperation of both States, based on equality and mutual benefit;

Have agreed as follows:

Part A

Article 1

International Trade
Oral Questions

September 22nd, 2014 / 2:45 p.m.

Durham
Ontario

Conservative

Erin O'Toole Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade

Mr. Speaker, I would like to welcome my friend back to the House. I remind him that in June he stood in this place and asked why the government had not moved forward on this important FIPA with China. We have, and now he is still complaining once again. On CBC on the weekend, he was spreading myths about this FIPA.

The "P" in FIPA is for protection. This is about protecting Canadian exporters who are selling into that market, and it is the 30th FIPA Canada has signed over 20 years. This is good for our exporters. It is good for jobs.

International Trade
Oral Questions

September 22nd, 2014 / 2:45 p.m.

Durham
Ontario

Conservative

Erin O'Toole Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade

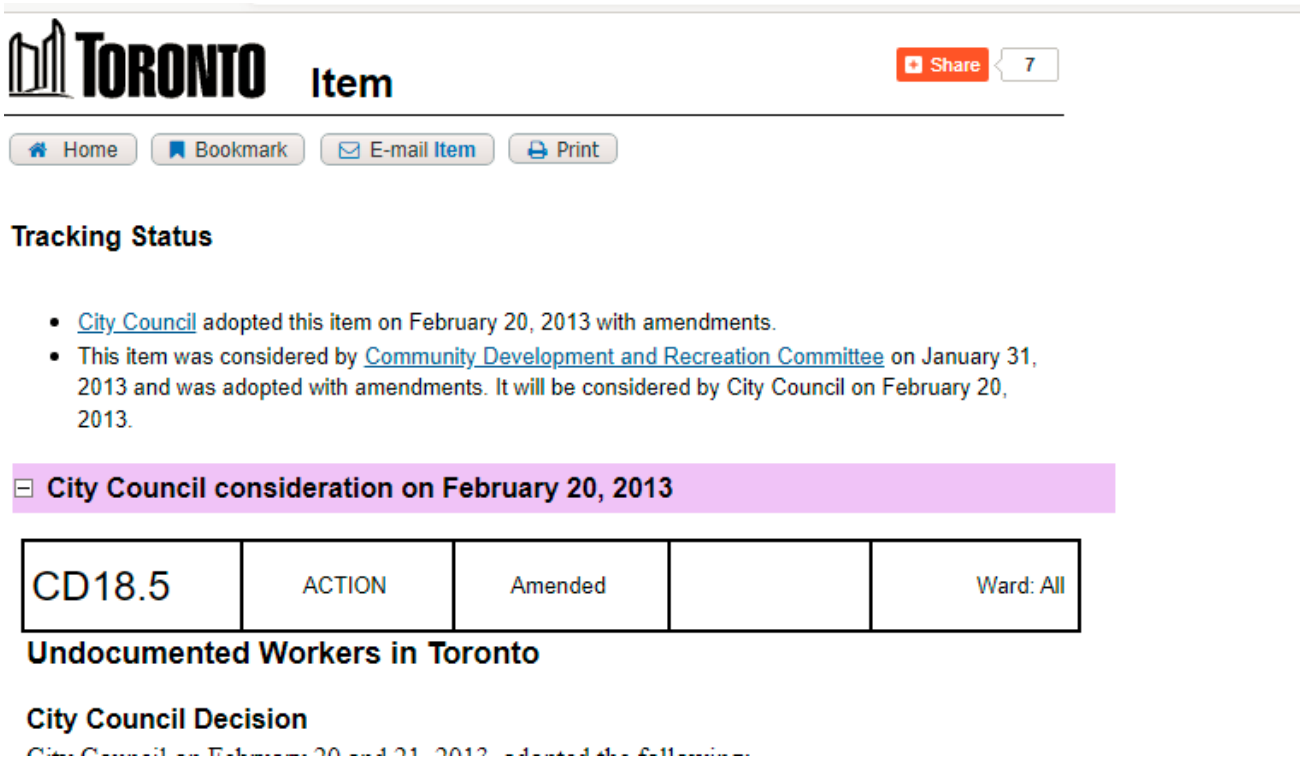
Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the member for that question. While she and her colleagues are surfing Facebook in their constituency weeks, our members are meeting with employers and meeting with the Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters association. These are job creators in our country who have been asking for legal certainty in their dealings with China. They are selling in that country, and this FIPA will give our employers certainty in dealing with China.

The NDP should get offline and get meeting our employers across the country.

FIPA largely eliminated the border between Canada and the Chinese. This means that

Chinese nationals can freely enter Canada, almost without restrictions. They can also bring their own security to look after their national interests. Makes it easy to smuggle products — or people — into Canada.

8. Sanctuary Cities Forming In Canada



TORONTO Item

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Tracking Status

- City Council adopted this item on February 20, 2013 with amendments.
- This item was considered by Community Development and Recreation Committee on January 31, 2013 and was adopted with amendments. It will be considered by City Council on February 20, 2013.

City Council consideration on February 20, 2013

CD18.5	ACTION	Amended		Ward: All

Undocumented Workers in Toronto

City Council Decision

City Council on February 20 and 21, 2013 adopted the following:

Motions (City Council)

1 - Motion to Amend Item (Additional) moved by Councillor Joe Mihevc ***(Carried)***
That City Council re-affirm its commitment to ensuring access to services without fear to immigrants without full status or without full status documents.

Vote (Amend Item (Additional))

Feb-21-2013 7:05 PM

Result: Carried	Majority Required - CD18.5 - Mihevc - motion 1
Yes: 38	Paul Ainslie, Maria Augimeri, Ana Bailão, Michelle Berardinetti, Shelley Carroll, Raymond Cho, Josh Colle, Vincent Crisanti, Janet Davis, Glenn De Baeremaeker, Mike Del Grande, Frank Di Giorgio, Sarah Doucette, John Filion, Paula Fletcher, Doug Ford, Rob Ford, Mary Fragedakis, Mark Grimes, Doug Holyday, Norman Kelly, Mike Layton, Chin Lee, Josh Matlow, Pam McConnell, Mary-Margaret McMahon, Joe Mihevc, Denzil Minnan-Wong, Frances Nunziata (Chair), Cesar Palacio, John Parker, James Pasternak, Gord Perks, Anthony Perruzza, Jaye Robinson, Karen Stintz, Adam Vaughan, Kristyn Wong-Tam
No: 2	Gary Crawford, David Shiner
Absent: 5	Gloria Lindsay Luby, Giorgio Mammoliti, Peter Milczyn, Ron Moeser, Michael Thompson

Recommendation to be deleted:

2. City Council request the federal government to establish a regularization program for undocumented residents, and that a letter be sent to the Government and Opposition parties to this end.

and replace it with the following new Recommendation 2:

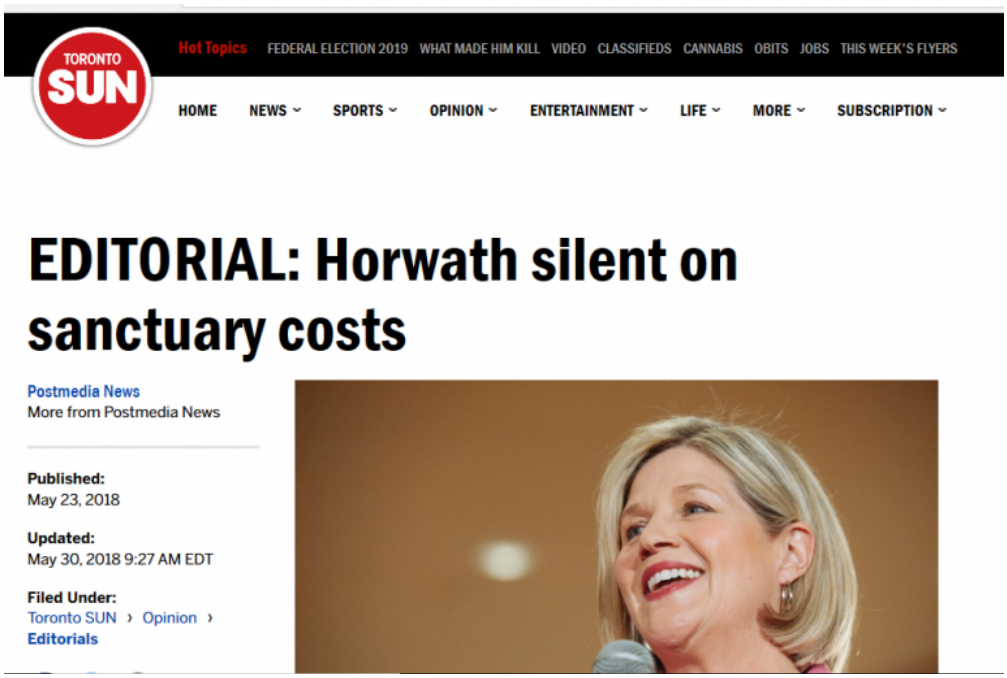
2. City Council endorse and support the Canadian government's efforts to facilitate the legal admission of immigrants and the removal of illegal immigrants.

Vote (Amend Item)

Feb-21-2013 7:04 PM

Result: Lost	Majority Required - CD18.5 - Minnan Wong - motion 2
Yes: 8	Mike Del Grande, Doug Ford, Rob Ford, Doug Holyday, Norman Kelly, Denzil Minnan-Wong, John Parker, David Shiner
No: 32	Paul Ainslie, Maria Augimeri, Ana Bailão, Michelle Berardinetti, Shelley Carroll, Raymond Cho, Josh Colle, Gary Crawford, Vincent Crisanti, Janet Davis, Glenn De Baeremaeker, Frank Di Giorgio, Sarah Doucette, John Filion, Paula Fletcher, Mary Fragedakis, Mark Grimes, Mike Layton, Chin Lee, Josh Matlow, Pam McConnell, Mary-Margaret McMahon, Joe Mihevc, Frances Nunziata (Chair), Cesar Palacio, James Pasternak, Gord Perks, Anthony Perruzza, Jaye Robinson, Karen Stintz, Adam Vaughan, Kristyn Wong-Tam
Absent: 5	Gloria Lindsay Luby, Giorgio Mammoliti, Peter Milczyn, Ron Moeser, Michael Thompson

In 2013, Toronto became the first city in Canada to officially obtain status a sanctuary city. It was supported by "conservatives" Doug and Rob Ford. How are child custody agreements supposed to be enforced overseas when children can simply disappear in one of them?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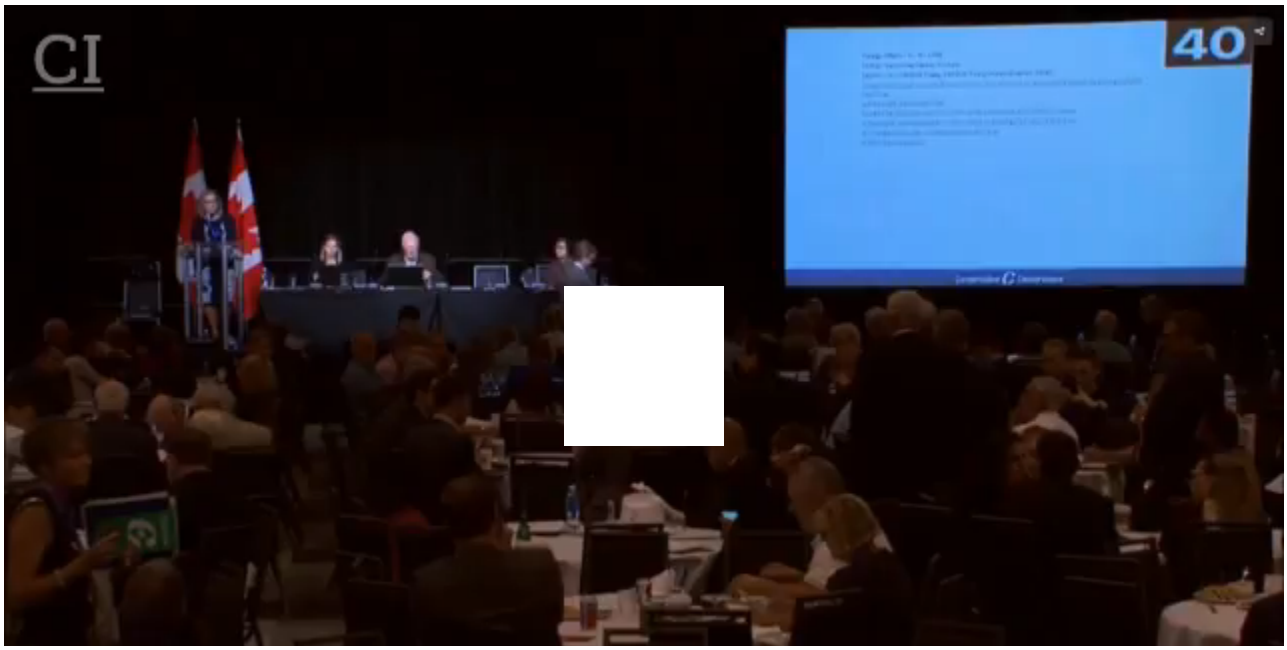
HOME NEWS SPORTS OPINION ENTERTAINMENT LIFE MORE SUBSCRIPTION
EDITORIAL: Horwath silent on sanctuary costs
Postmedia News
More from Postmedia News
Published:
May 23, 2018
Updated:
May 30, 2018 9:27 AM EDT
Filed Under:
Toronto SUN › Opinion › Editorials

Now list includes: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Edmonton and others. In the 2018 Ontario election, the NDP campaigned on turning Ontario into a sanctuary province.

9. CANZUK (CDA, Australia, New Zealand, UK)



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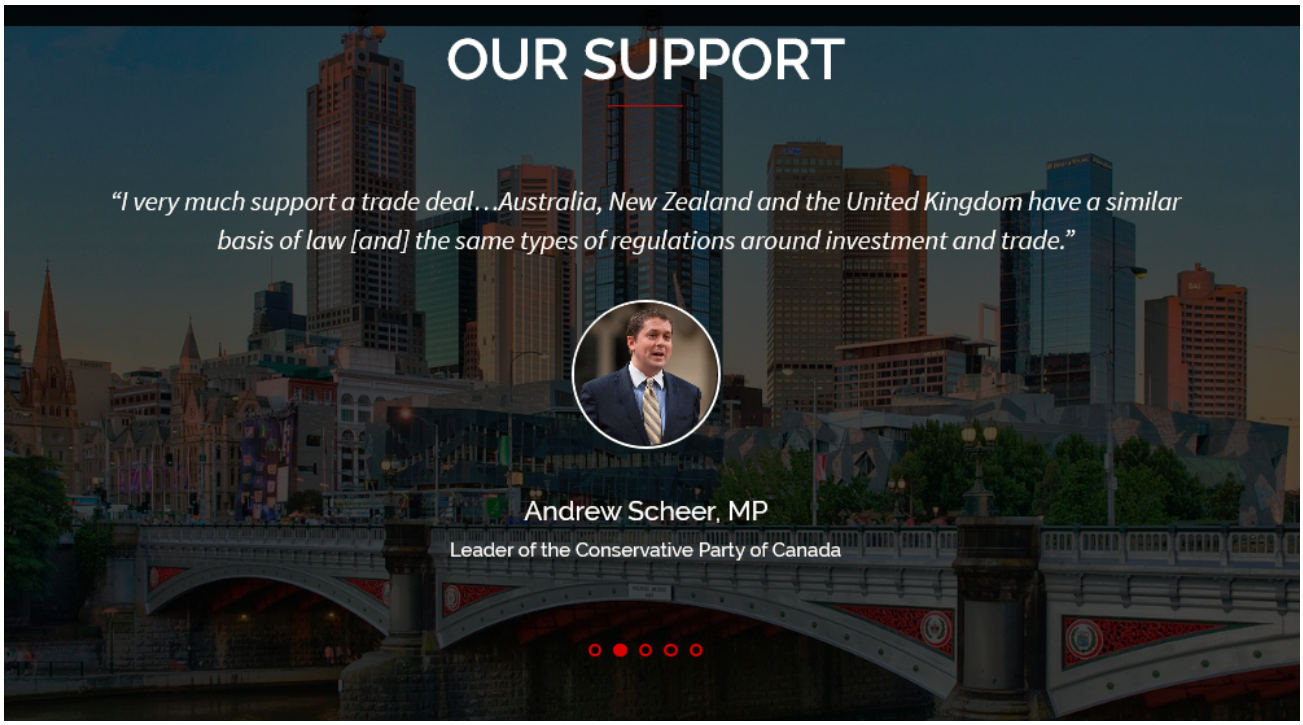
OUR SUPPORT
"I very much support a trade deal…Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have a similar basis of law [and] the same types of regulations around investment and trade."
Andrew Scheer, MP
Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada

We believe that the Government of Canada should re-establish the Office of Religious Freedom in order to promote the universal right of religious freedom internationally and to advocate for persecuted religious minorities around the world.

152. CANZUK Treaty. CANZUK Treaty Implementation

Subject to thorough security & health checks, CPC will work to realize these objectives among CANZUK countries:

a) Free trade in goods/services

b) Visa-free labour/leisure mobility for citizens, including retirement relocation
Reciprocal healthcare agreement modeled on existing AU / NZ / UK bilaterals

c) Increased consumer choice/protection for travel

d) Security coordination

The Trans-Tasmanian Partnership is an agreement between Australia and New Zealand to let citizens work and freely travel in each other's countries. CANZUK would essentially be an expansion of that agreement by adding both Canada and the UK. This is an actual open borders arrangement which could be further expanded.

CANZUK International was formed in 2015, and members of the CPC are some of its biggest supporters.

It's also interesting how the justifications have changed. Previously, it was about opportunity. Now it's about containing Chinese influence, which Conservatives allowed to grow in the first place. One obvious example is FIPA.

10. UN Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development

Agenda 2030 was signed in September 2015 by then PM Stephen Harper. It signs away more of Canada's sovereignty to the "sustainable development agenda", and makes mass migration across international borders even easier. So-called conservatives would be hard pressed to explain why this is okay, but why the Paris Accord and UN Global Migration Compact are so wrong. There is a lot of overlap with the content.

Worth a mention is that "Conservative" Brian Mulroney was in power in 1992 when Agenda 21 was signed in Brazil.

11. New York Declaration, UN GMC Prelude

HOME
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UNGA 2018
UN Summit 2016
New York Declaration
Home › Compact on Refugees
UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants 2016
UNITED NATIONS SUMMIT FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS
19 September 2016 • UN Headquarters
UN General Assembly hall with speaker Mogens Lykketoft, President of the Assembly's seventieth session
The UN General Assembly hosted a high-level summit to address large movements of refugees and migrants, with the aim of bringing countries together behind a more humane and coordinated approach.
It was the first time the General Assembly had called for a summit at the Heads of State and Government
More from the Summit
Background
Documents
Statements & videos
Photos
Related events
Join TOGETHER: Respect, security and dignity for all refugees and migrants
TOGETHER.UN.ORG
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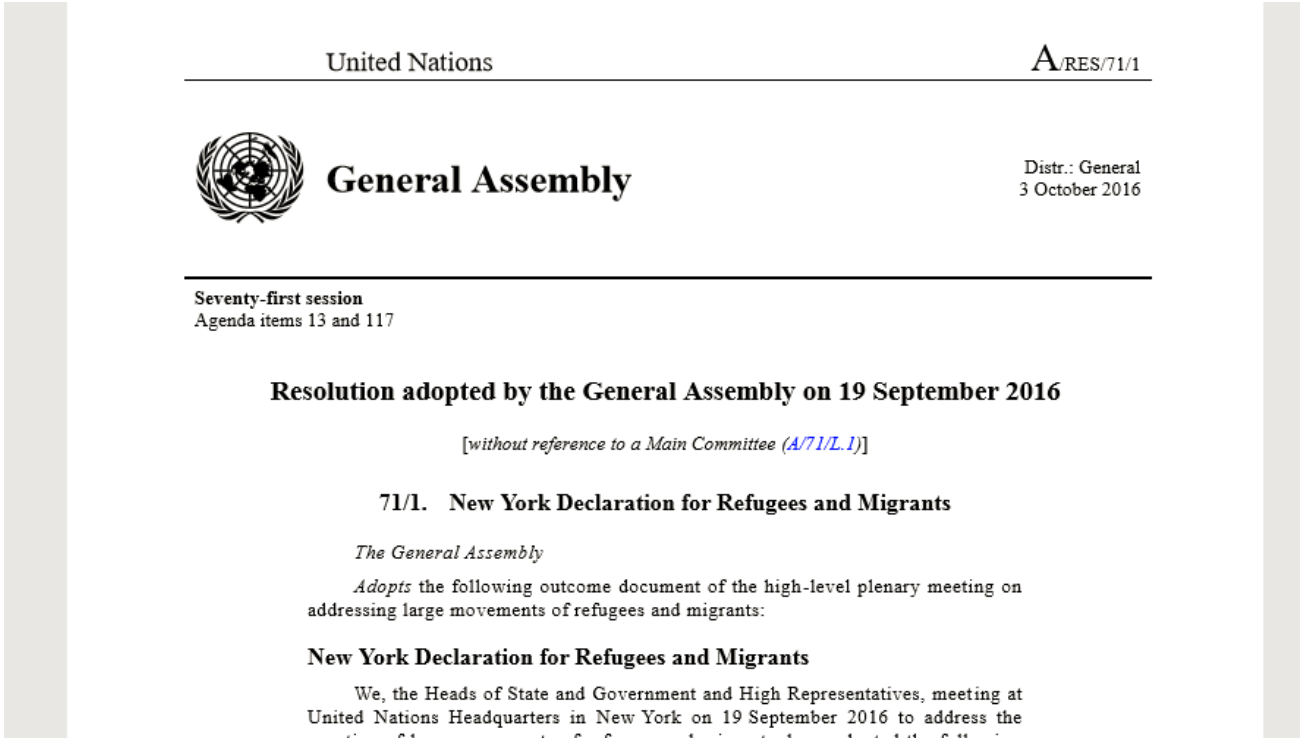


United Nations A/RES/71/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2016

Seventy-first session
Agenda items 13 and 117

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.1)*]

71/1. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

The General Assembly

Adopts the following outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants:

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

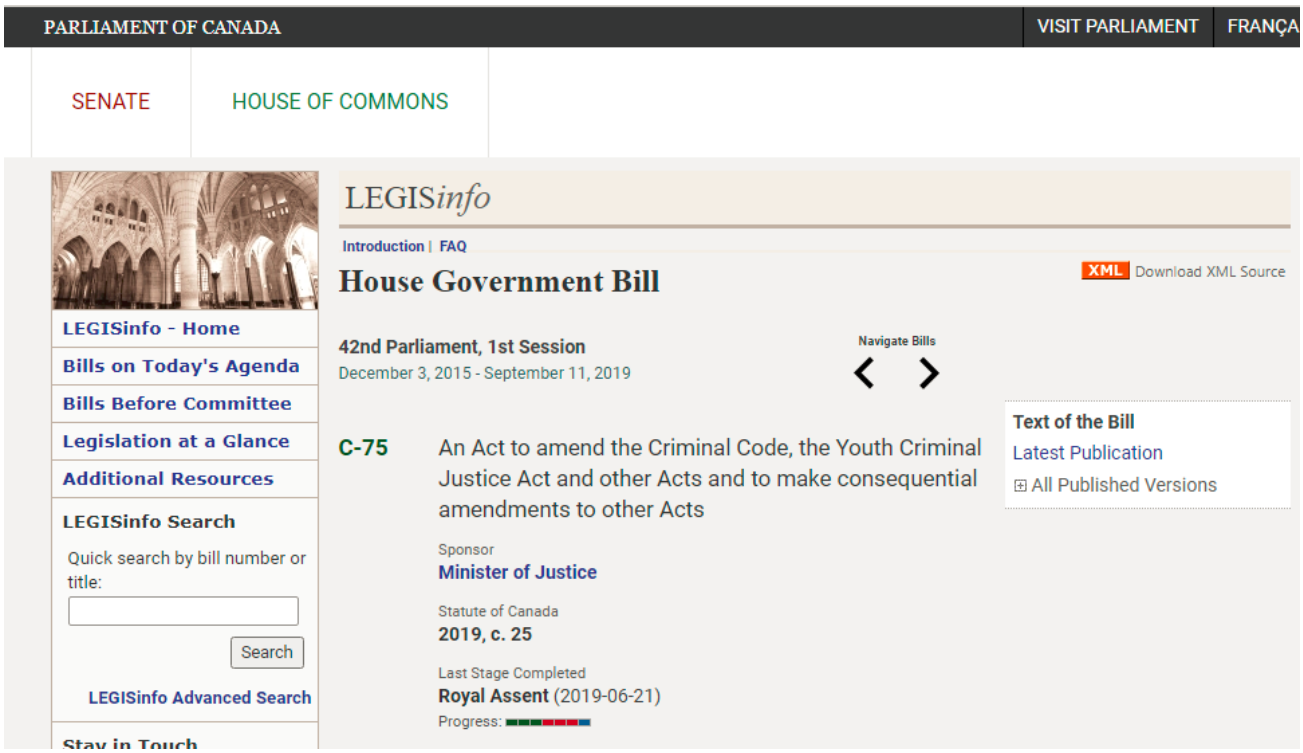
We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 2016 to address the

This was signed in September 2016, just a year after Agenda 2030. The UN Global Migration Compact was largely based on this text. Both agreements are to make it easier to bring large numbers of people across borders, and to establish international standards. It's not difficult to see how this would make child abduction and transportation easier to do.

12. Bill C-6, Citizenship For Terrorists

It cheapens Canadian citizenship when anyone can get it. This is especially true for convicted terrorists and traitors. There's also the increased likelihood of people gaming the system to avoid being sent back, for say crimes against children.

13. Bill C-32/C-75, Reducing Criminal Penalties



If the government is concerned about the well being of children, then why would they introduce a bill to water down criminal penalties for sex crimes against children, and reduce the age of consent?

- Section 58: Fraudulent use of citizenship
- Section 159: Age of consent for anal sex

- Section 172(1): Corrupting children
- Section 173(1): Indecent acts
- Section 180(1): Common nuisance
- Section 182: Indecent interference or indignity to body
- Section 210: Keeping common bawdy house
- Section 211: Transporting to bawdy house
- Section 242: Not getting help for childbirth
- Section 243: Concealing the death of a child
- Section 279.02(1): Material benefit – trafficking
- Section 279.03(1): Withholding/destroying docs — trafficking
- Section 279(2): Forcible confinement
- Section 280(1): Abduction of child under age 16
- Section 281: Abduction of child under age 14
- Section 291(1): Bigamy
- Section 293: Polygamy
- Section 293.1: Forced marriage
- Section 293.2: Child marriage
- Section 295: Solemnizing marriage contrary to law
- Section 435: Arson, for fraudulent purposes
- Section 467.11(1): Participating in organized crime

Bill C-75 "hybridized" these offences. What this means is that they were initially to be tried by indictment (felony), but now prosecutors have discretion to try them summarily (misdemeanor). Of course, there were plenty of Section 83 offences (terrorism) that were also hybridized.

14. UN Global Migration Compact

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

FINAL DRAFT

11 July 2018

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting in Morocco on 10 and 11 December 2018, reaffirming the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and determined to make an important contribution to enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions, have adopted this Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration:

OBJECTIVE 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

25. We commit to intensify joint efforts to prevent and counter smuggling of migrants by strengthening capacities and international cooperation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and penalize the smuggling of migrants in order to end the impunity of smuggling networks. We further commit to ensure that migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, notwithstanding potential prosecution for other violations of national law. We also commit to identify smuggled migrants to protect their human rights, taking into consideration the special needs of women and children, and assisting in particular those migrants subject to smuggling under aggravating circumstances, in accordance with international law.

To realize this commitment, we will draw from the following actions:

c) Monitor irregular migration routes which may be exploited by human trafficking networks to recruit and victimize smuggled or irregular migrants, in order to strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and cross-regional levels on prevention, investigation, and prosecution of perpetrators, as well as on identification of, and protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons

d) Share relevant information and intelligence through transnational and regional mechanisms, including on the modus operandi, economic models and conditions driving trafficking networks, strengthen cooperation between all relevant actors, including financial intelligence units, regulators and financial institutions, to identify and disrupt financial flows associated with trafficking in persons, and enhance judicial cooperation and enforcement with the aim to ensure accountability and end impunity

e) Apply measures that address the particular vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys, regardless of their migration status, that have become or are at risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation by facilitating access to justice and safe reporting without fear of detention, deportation or penalty, focusing on prevention, identification, appropriate protection and assistance, and addressing specific forms of abuse and exploitation

What is strange about the UNGMC is that its text explicitly undermines its stated goals. While the UN supposedly opposed smuggling, the agreement says people shall not be punished. And while condemning trafficking, the UN provides advice and guidance on how to do it more successfully.

15. USMCA, More Than Just Trade

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The International Labor Organization (ILO)

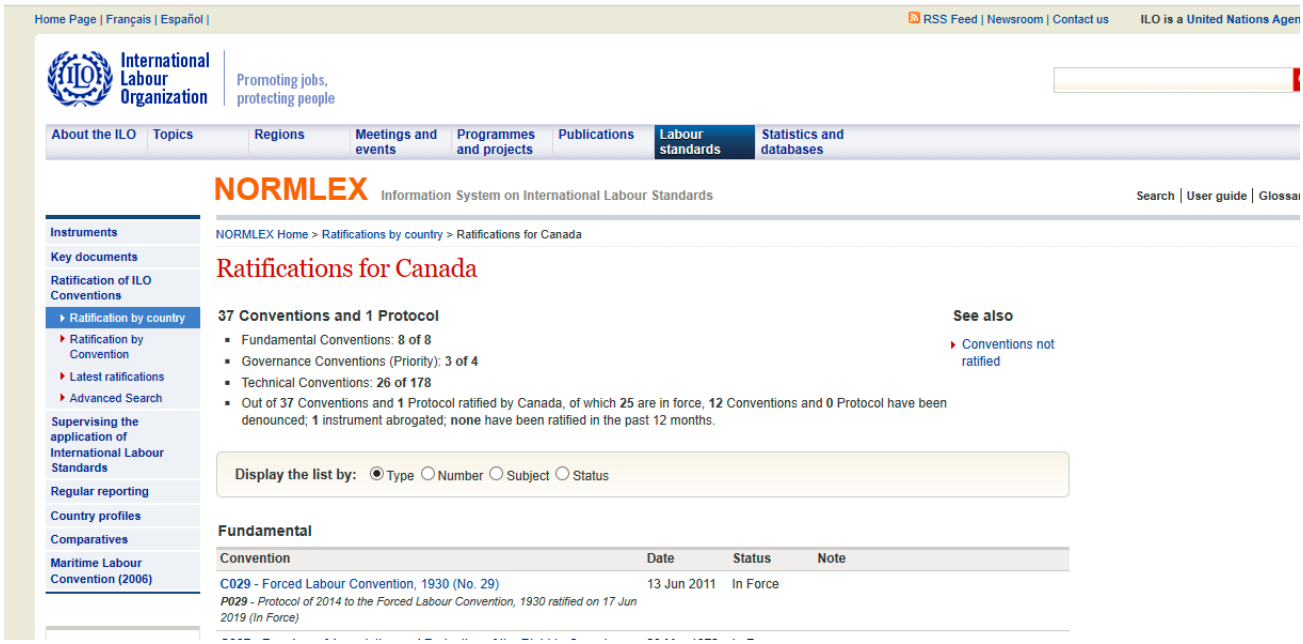
The International Labour Organization was awarded the Peace Prize since it has done most to promote fraternity among nations by ensuring social justice, the Nobel Committee said. "Beneath the foundation stone of the ILO's main office in Geneva lies a document on which is written: 'Si vis pacem, cole justitiam. If you desire peace, cultivate justice'."

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1969

"Working earnestly and untiringly, the ILO has succeeded in introducing reforms that have removed the most flagrant injustices in a great many countries, particularly in Europe. By means of a levering of income and a progressive policy of social welfare, the ILO has played its part in these countries in bridging the gap between rich and poor", the Nobel

UN NOBEL LAUREAT

- 2013 - OPCW
- 2007 - IPCC and Al Gore Jr.
- 2005 - IAEA and Mohamed
- 2001 - UN and Kofi Annan
- 1988 - UN Peacekeeping Fo
- 1981 - UNHCR
- 1969 - ILO
- 1965 - UNICEF
- 1961 - Dag Hammarskjöld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Fundamental Conventions: 8 of 8
Governance Conventions (Priority): 3 of 4
Technical Conventions: 26 of 178
Out of 37 Conventions and 1 Protocol ratified by Canada, of which 25 are in force, 12 Conventions and 0 Protocol have been denounced; 1 instrument abrogated; none have been ratified in the past 12 months.
See also
Conventions not ratified
Display the list by: Type Number Subject Status
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Convention
Date
Status
Note
C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
13 Jun 2011
In Force
P029 - Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 ratified on 17 Jun 2019 (In Force)

The new USMCA (U.S., Mexico & Canada Agreement) is far more than just a trade agreement. It ensures that more "workers" will be coming across the borders, and cedes areas of labour rights to the UN.

16. How Does Any Of This Help Children?

Remember, this is the 40th anniversary on the Hague Convention on Child Abduction. Member states, (of which Canada is one), should take seriously the obligation to ensure that children are not taken across borders illegally, even if it's by a parent, or some other guardian.

Instead, Canada signs treaties and passes bills that ensure that this will continue. Erasing borders, and reducing penalties does nothing to deter child smuggling. In fact, it only encourages it.

Sure, these changes don't explicitly state moving children around illegally is a major goal (or even a goal at all). But as borders become less meaningful, this will certainly increase.

BORDERS (CANADA), CANADA, CANADIAN BILLS, FREE TRADE, GLOBALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS, IDENTITY/RELIGION, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), NGO/CS,

POPULATION REPLACEMENT, TRAFFICKING, SMUGGLING, CHILD EXPLOITATION, US, WORLD